SHAJRA-E-NASAB

From the Prophet ﷺ to the Sayyids of Sylhet and Nasirabad
I. THE PROPHETIC FOUNDATION & THE AHL AL-BAYT

Sayyiduna Muhammad Mustafa Ahmad e Mujtaba (Sallalahu Alayhi Wa Alaihi Wasallam)
Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza Sher-E-Khuda (Karam Allah-o-Wajhahu) (A.S)
Hazrat Sayyed Imam Hussain (A.S)
Hazrat Sayyed Imam Zain-ul-Abideen (A.S)
Hazrat Sayyed Imam Al-Baqir (A.S)
Hazrat Sayyed Imam Al-Jaffer Sadek (A.S)
Hazrat Sayyed Imam Al-Musa Kazim (A.S)
Hazrat Sayyed Imam Al-Musa Reza (A.S)
Hazrat Sayyed Imam Al-Mohammad Taqi (A.S)
Hazrat Sayyed Imam Al-Mohammad Naqi (A.S)
Hazrat Sayyed Abu Jafar Mohammad (RA)
Hazrat Sayyed Abul Fahar (RA)
Hazrat Sayyed Khawaja Abul Fazal Qasim (RA)
Hazrat Sayyed Khawaja Abul Fattah (RA)
Hazrat Sayyed (Abu) Daud Attai (RA)
Hazrat Sayyed Hasan Arabi (RA)

THE LINEAGE OF SYLHET (SRIHATTA / GOUR)

Saiyad Shah Nasiruddin Sipah Salar (RA)
(Srihatta, Cosbe-Srihatta, Gour/Guar, Sylhet)
Saiyad Shah Sirajuddin (RA)
Saiyad Shah Musafir (RA)
Saiyad Shah Khodavand (RA)
Saiyad Shah Israil Muluk-ul-Ulama (RA)
Saiyad Shah Iliyas Kutubunas Kutubul Awliya (RA)
Saiyad Shah Yakub (RA)
Saiyad Shah Younus (RA)
Saiyad Shah Yousuf (RA)
Saiyad Shah Isaq (RA)
Saiyad Shah Mohammad Sayeed (RA)
Saiyad Shah Arjad (RA)
Saiyad Shah Mohammad Hasan Al Ansar (Hasan Awliyā) (RA)
Saiyad Shah Mohammad Anjor (RA)
Saiyad Shah Mohammad Ahsan (RA)
Saiyad Shah Abdul Rahim (RA)
Saiyad Shah Mohammad Yasin (RA)
Saiyad Shah Ahmed Hussain (RA)
Saiyad Shah Mojammel Hussain (RA)
Saiyad Shah Mohammad Hussain (RA)

THE LINEAGE OF NASIRABAD (MOMENSHAHI)

Saiyad Shah Rabbiullah (RA) (Nasirabad/Momenshahi)
Saiyad Shah Mohiuddin Ahmed &
Saiyad Shah Abdul Qaiyum

This document outlines the genealogical succession of the Sayyid family, tracing their origins from the Prophet Muhammad through the esteemed Ahl al-Bayt and various Imams. The lineage serves as a historical bridge connecting the foundational figures of Islam to later generations who migrated to and settled in South Asia. It details the intermediate ancestors before focusing specifically on the branches that established roots in the Sylhet and Nasirabad regions of Bengal. Throughout the text, the names of religious leaders and scholars are highlighted to illustrate a continuous chain of spiritual and ancestral heritage. By documenting these specific family lines, the source emphasizes the sanctity and preservation of a legacy that spans from the Middle East to the Indian subcontinent.

The historical connection between Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and Sylhet is established through a documented lineage (Shajra-e-Nasab) that traces the descent of the Sayyids of Sylhet back to the Prophetic root
.
According to the sources, this connection unfolds through several historical stages:
The Prophetic Foundation and Ahl al-Bayt: The lineage begins with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and continues through Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza and Hazrat Sayyed Imam Hussain. It then descends through a succession of Imams, including Imam Zain-ul-Abideen, Imam Al-Baqir, Imam Al-Jaffer Sadek, and others, ending this specific section with Imam Al-Mohammad Naqi
.
Intermediate Generations: Following the Imams, the lineage passes through several intermediate figures such as Hazrat Sayyed Abu Jafar Mohammad, Hazrat Sayyed Hasan Arabi, and others who bridge the gap between the central Islamic heartlands and the Bengal region
.
The Establishment in Sylhet: The direct historical link to Sylhet (historically referred to as Srihatta or Gour) is solidified by Saiyad Shah Nasiruddin Sipah Salar (RA). He is identified as the primary figure connecting the Prophetic lineage to the region of Sylhet
.
Continuation of the Lineage: Following Saiyad Shah Nasiruddin, the lineage in Sylhet continued through several generations, including:
Saiyad Shah Sirajuddin (RA)
Saiyad Shah Musafir (RA)
Saiyad Shah Khodavand (RA)
Saiyad Shah Israil Muluk-ul-Ulama (RA) and Saiyad Shah Iliyas Kutubul Awliya (RA), among others who maintained the Sayyid heritage in the region
.
In summary, the connection is a genealogical one, where the Sayyid families of Sylhet are recognized as direct descendants of the Prophet through the lineage of the Imams and the later arrival of figures like Saiyad Shah Nasiruddin Sipah Salar in the Bengal region
.
Who was Saiyad Shah Nasiruddin Sipah Salar?

Saiyad Shah Nasiruddin Sipah Salar (RA) was a prominent historical and religious figure who served as the primary link between the Prophetic lineage and the region of Sylhet (historically known as Srihatta or Gour)
.
Based on the genealogical records in the sources, his identity is defined by the following:
Prophetic Descent: He is a Sayyid, a direct descendant of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

His lineage traces back through Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza and Hazrat Sayyed Imam Hussain, continuing through a succession of nine Imams and several intermediate generations, including his predecessor, Hazrat Sayyed Hasan Arabi.

Saiyad Shah Nasiruddin Sipah Salar (R.A) is a pivotal figure in the history of the Sylhet region and a key link in your genealogical lineage. He is traditionally recognized as a prominent military commander (Sipah Salar) and a Sufi saint who played a critical role in the 14th-century conquest of Sylhet alongside Hazrat Shah Jalal.
Here is a breakdown of his historical and lineage significance:

1. Historical Role: The Conquest of Sylhet (1303 CE)
Historical accounts, including those in the Suhail-i-Yaman, identify him as the commander of the 12,000-strong army sent by Sultan Shamsuddin Firoz Shah of Delhi. He joined forces with Hazrat Shah Jalal to defeat Raja Gour Govinda.

The Title "Sipah Salar": This title signifies his rank as a Commander-in-Chief.

The Battle of Gour: His military leadership was instrumental in the fall of the Gour Kingdom, which eventually led to the administrative and spiritual transformation of the region known then as Srihatta (modern-day Sylhet).

2. Spiritual and Administrative Legacy
After the conquest, many of the 360 saints who accompanied Shah Jalal settled in different parts of Bengal. Saiyad Shah Nasiruddin settled in Taraf (Habiganj) and Sylhet, where he focused on spreading Islamic teachings.

Regional Influence: His influence is deeply rooted in the areas Srihatta, Cosbe-Srihatta, and Gour.

The "Muluk-ul-Ulama": His descendants (such as Saiyad Shah Israil, listed in #21) continued his legacy of scholarship, earning titles like Muluk-ul-Ulama (King of Scholars).

3. Position in Your Shajra-e-Nasab
In your specific lineage, he serves as the 17th generation, acting as the bridge between the earlier generations of Sayyids/Imams and the local branches in Sylhet and later Nasirabad (Momenshahi).

Predecessor: He follows Hazrat Sayyed Hasan Arabi (R.A).

Successor: He is succeeded in your list by Saiyad Shah Sirajuddin (R.A).

Key Geographical Connections
Sylhet/Srihatta: The primary location of his historical conquest.
Taraf: The region where his shrine (Mazar) is located (Murarband Dargah Sharif in Habiganj).

Nasirabad/Momenshahi: Represents the later migration and settlement of this specific branch of his descendants.

Establishment in Sylhet: He is the foundational figure for the Lineage of Sylhet
The sources associate him with several historical names for the region, including Srihatta, Cosbe-Srihatta, and Gour/Guar

Legacy: His arrival and establishment in the region marked the beginning of a lineage that eventually branched out to other areas, such as Nasirabad (Momenshahi)

How did the family expand from Sylhet into Nasirabad?

The expansion of the family from Sylhet to Nasirabad (also known as Momenshahi) occurred through a genealogical transition following the generation of Saiyad Shah Mohammad Hasan Al Ansar (Hasan Awliyā)

According to the lineage records:
The Transition Point: The lineage in Sylhet concludes its primary list with Saiyad Shah Mohammad Hasan Al Ansar (Hasan Awliyā)
The next generation marks the beginning of the Lineage of Nasirabad, starting with Saiyad Shah Rabbiullah

Later Generations: The Nasirabad branch further extended to Saiyad Shah Rabbiullah, eventually leading to Saiyad Shah Mohiuddin Ahmed and Saiyad Shah Abdul Qaiyum who later moved to Dacca around 1920

Saiyad Shah Rabbiullah represents the 37th generation of the Prophetic lineage (Shajra-e-Nasab) starting from Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
He was the son of Saiyad Shah Mohammad Hussain and belonged to the branch of the family that established itself in the Nasirabad (Momenshahi) region, He was a Jamindar or Owned States in the region from his family.

Family and Descendants
According to the sources, he was the father of Saiyad Shah Mohiuddin Ahmed and Saiyad Shah Abdul Qaiyum, he also allegedly had a 3rd son whose name was Syed Shah Ashraf (not included in Shejra-e-Nasab) since constitute the 38th generation

Historical Context and Administrative Roles
While the provided sources list his name and association with Nasirabad/Momenshahi,

Titles and Office: His designation as Rabbiullah Munshi and his service as a Qazi and Administrator Collector in the Nasirabad/Mymensingh region during the British Empire.

Migration to Dacca: The historical note regarding his sons, Syed Shah Mohiuddin Ahmed and Syed Shah Abdul Qaiyum/Qasim, migrating from Nasirabad to Dacca (Dhaka) due to safety concerns, political unrest, or administrative disputes.
The sources confirm his place in the lineage as a key figure of the Nasirabad branch, directly following the generation of Saiyad Shah Mohammad Hussain

Syed Shah Rabbiullah (Rabbiullah Munshi)
Title & Office: Served as Qazi and Administrator Collector in the Nasirabad region (Momenshahi/Mymensingh) during the British Empire.
Lineage: The 37th generation of his family lineage (Shajra-e-Nasab).
Descendants: Father of Syed Shah Mohiuddin Ahmed and Syed Shah Abdul Qaiyum/Qasim (38th generation).
Historical Note: Due to undocumented safety concerns likely arising from political unrest or administrative disputes during the British period he and his sons migrated from Nasirabad to Dacca (Dhaka). Further Generation not recorded.